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The Journal does not pretend to know the number of copies printed by its contemporaries. Printing papers is easy if a publisher has white paper. But when it comes to QUALITY the Journal does know. There are two PAID the other PREE, One worth more to the advertiser than ten thousand FREE. Advertisers. The Journal's circulation is PAID. It is HONEST circulation. Its growth is steady, reasonable, reliable.

#### STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

H. Gaylord, business manager of The Karsas City Journal, being duly sworn mays that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Kansas City Jour-

mal Daily and Sunday, printed during the week ending November 21, 1896, was as fol-23,000 

State of Missouri, County of Jackson, se. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this list day of November, 1896, My commission expires November 8th, 1897. (Seal) LIONEL MOISE, Notary Public.

#### THE WEATHER.

Washington, Nov. 22.-For Oklahoma and Indian Territory: Partly cloudy weather; warmer; southerly winds. For Missouri: Generally fair; warmer;

southeasterly winds. For Kansas: Pair; warmer in eastern portion; colder in western portion; southerly winds, becoming northerly.

Stations.	Bar.	7 pm	Pre.	W'th'r
Bismarck, N. D	29.73	22	.00	Fair
Des Moines, Ia	30.22	28	.00	Cloudy
Duluth, Minn	30.66	24	.00	Cloudy
Galveston, Tex	30.22	65	.00	Clear.
Kansas City, Mo	30.27	23	.00	Cloudy
Little Rock, Ark	30,28	44	T	Cloudy
New Orleans, La	30.22	70	00	Clear
Oklahoma City, O. T.	30.22	: 46	.00	Cloudy
St. Louis, Mo	20,40	36	.00	Cloudy
St. Paul, Minn	30.10	24	.00	Cloudy
Salt Lake City, U	29.82	62	T	Cloudy
Springfield, Mo	30.29	.36	.00	Choudy

# AN ANECDOTE OF M'KINLEY.

sistent with what the people have believed to be his personal characteristics that it is interesting, even if not true. During one of his congressional campaigns he was followed from place to place by a reporter for a paper of opposite political faith, who is described as being one of those "shrewd, persistent fellows who are always at work, making the most of it." McKinley, while he was annoyed by the misrepresentations to which he was almost daily subjected, could not help admiring the skill and persistency with which he was assailed. His a two-thirds majority of the house. admiration, too, was not unmixed with compassion, for the reporter was ill, poorly cisd, and had an annoying cough. One night McKinley took a closed carriage for speak. The weather was wretchedly raw

scribed by the dispatch: "He had not gone far when he heard that cough, and knew that the reporter was riding with the driver in the exposed sent.

" 'Get down off that seat, young man!' he

"The reporter obeyed, thinking the time for the major's vengeance had come. "'Here,' said McKinley, taking off his

overcoat, 'you put on this overcoat and get into that carriage." "'But, Major McKinley,' said the reparter, 'I guess you don't know who I am, I have been with you the whole campaign,

giving it to you every time you spoke, and I am going over to-night to rip you to pleces if I can," " I know it," said McKinley, 'but you put

on this coat and get inside, and get warm, so you can do a good job."

"The reporter obeyed, and McKinley shut the door and climbed up beside the driver,"

EXCEEDED THE LIMIT. Congressman Charles F. Jay, of the Eleventh congressional district of Misrouri, who was re-elected to congress at the last election by a majority of nearly 4,00, is in a curious predicament. It seems that he used too much prodicality in the way of campaign expenses, and may possibly lose the office by proceedings brought against him under the corrupt practices act. One section of the act requires every candidate to make a sworn statement of his election expenses, and is doing so Mr. Joy depend that he had spent \$76130 is prosecuting his computer. And here is where the trouble comes in. The law spectfies what the expenditures shall be, as follows: For 5 000 voters or loss, 4100; for each 199 voters over 1,000 and under 25,000 to for each the voters over 25,000 and under \$9.000, \$1, and for each 100 voters over 10,000, 60 cents. The computation is to be made on the bank of the vote cast at the last proceding regular election and the law dechies that any sums exceeding those amounts are anlawful.

According to the vote at the last congresstonal election cast in the Eleventh distries Congressions Joy could properly use. under the statute, but \$50, and he exceeded this sum by \$294.50.

Mr. Joy's expenses, though above the statutory limit, were all legitimate. His Science has completely changed this pleasstatement shows that he expended \$155 for and picture. In many places the cows are advertising, \$81.58 for buttons, \$390 to the milkest by machinery, while the milkmaid congressional committee, 1200 to the local actords a course in some surfcultural col-

mestion to be decided is whether the state law applies to a congressional election. Mr. Joy doesn't seem to be worrying over the ituation and it is very likely that he will ccupy his seat in congress during the term for which he was elected.

#### NOT SO BAD AFTER ALL. A scrutiny of the official election returns

from Kansas, published in yesterday's Journal, does not reveal such a tremendous landslide to Populism and free silver after all, Governor Morrill received 10,000 more votes this year than two years ago, and McKinley received 1,466 more votes than Harrison in 1892. In fact, McKinley received more votes than were ever cast in Kansas for a Republican presidential cancoldute, with the single exception of Harrison, in 1888. If there had been complete fusion in 1892, as in this year, of all the opposition to the Republican party, the vote then would have stood: Weaver, 163,-. 812 607, as against 171.810 for Bryan this year In other words after all the gilver hurrals and the bolt of so-called silver Republicing, the opposition to the Republican party increased its total yete this year but \$100 One of the remarkable features of these

returns is the fact that 18.754 more votes were cast for the presidential candidates than for the state ticket. Contrary to all expectations, McKinley received 1,391 more votes than Morrill, though Morrill fell only 7.509 votes short of election, while McKinley fell 12,279 short. This is accounted for by the fact that Lendy fell 6,001 votes behind Bryan.

The total vote was larger this year in classes of circulation-one proportion to the voting population than ever before in the history of the state, as thousand PAID circulation is well as having been the largest ever cast in the state. According to the census report, the total voting population of the state is 339,000, while the total vote cast was 346,143, showing stay-at-homes to the mimber of only about 13,000. In 1892 the vote was 220,891 and in 1888, 239,206, while in both of these years the population was larger than at present.

The side issue people, such as the coldille of-the-roaders, the Prohibitionists and the independents, out very little figure in the result. Leedy had a clear majority of 3,129 over all. The St. John wing of the Probibition party polled only 755 votes, while the anti-St. John wing polled 2,419. Parson Kepford, of Fort Scott, who ran independent in order to give the people a chance to register their protest against Governor Morrill, received but 716 votes, which would seem to indicate that the people of Kansas were not in the protesting business to any large extent.

Another remarkable feature displayed in the returns is the fact that the Populist party has retired to third place in the number of votes cast. The Populist and Demo cratic columns on the ballot had their dis tinctive party headings, although the same men composed both tickets. The ticket labeled "Democratic" received 135,656, while that labeled "People's" received but 45,154.

#### MORE GRIEF FOR KANSAS REPUB-LICANS.

It may not be necessary, after all, for the Populists to engage in the wholesale unseating of Republicans from the Kansas legislature in order to gain a two-thirds majority and pass the resolution providing for a constitutional convention. The misfortunes which have fallen upon the away. Ladies who took these pictures people of a number of Western Kansas counties and the loss of population which attended may have already solved the problem, al hough it is a question somewhat in dispute and one which will probably require a supreme court decision for its final adjustment,

The constitution of Kansas, in one of its amendments, provides as follows: "From and after the adoption of this amendment the house of representatives shall admit ne member from each county in which at least 250 legal votes were cast at the next preceding general election." At the recent election seven counties fell short of the requisite 250 votes, being, together with their total votes, as follows: Greeley, 239; Scott, 238; Stanton, 112; Haskell, 125; Seward, 168; Stevens, 135; Morton, 88. Of these seven, six are Requick to see an opportunity, and skilled in publican and one Populist, and if the members-elect are not permitted to take their seats it will leave the Populists under the necessity of unseating but two additional Republicans in order to secure

We have remarked that it will probably require a supreme court decision to settle whether or not these members are entitled to their seats, because the lawyers of Kana nearby town, at which he was billed to san disagree as to the exact meaning of the constitutional section quoted above. It and co'd, and what followed is thus de- is contended that the qualification of 250 votes only applies to the year of making of the legislative apportionment and that a county once having been admitted to representation cannot be deprived of it un-The major called to the driver to stop, and til a new apportionment of representatives is made. It is difficult to reconcile this view, however, with the language of the constitution, which says nothing about anportionment, but does declare that the qualification must date from the "next pre-ceding general election." In January next the legislature will be called upon to admit or reject the members from these seven counties. They will have acquired no title or place in the house until they have been so admitted and it is difficult to see how the house will get around that "next pre-

eding general election." If these six Republican members are deprived of their seats the constitutional roblem will be very much simplified for the Populists. As remarked before, the unseating of two additional Republicans will give a Populist majority of two-thinle a the house, and it will then be necessary o oust but two state senators to have the requisite majority in both bodies,

# THE MILKMAID HAS GONE.

Science is responsible for eliminating the romance from many of the affairs of life and destroying numberless ideals with ruthless, iconoclastic hand. Among other rimes it has blotted out the makemaid The milkmald, as she existed in the romantle and buroile days of yore, has gone and in her stend we have a demure and stall woman, thoughtful of aspect and plain of dress, with a lactometer in one band and a book on obemistry in the oth er. In the early days of simple tastes, before science got a sucrt, the milkmuid was a rosy checked damsel, clad in the coquet tish costsume invented for her by Wattenu. With a shining tin pall in her hand and a tiny atool under her arm she tripped guilover emerald meadows to where sleek, brown eyed cown awaited her coming chewing only the cud of pleasant fancy while the lark gully carroled to the dawn And as she scated betself on the stool and proceeded to distill the ivery streams from the tenning udder, some emorous swain was always sure to be sitting on the fencdiscoursing sweet music from pandeen

There are no such idyfile scenes now. Republican committee in St. Louis, 115 for lege and studies the constituent elements of incidentals, and \$6 for manifolding. The milk. She can talk gilbly of fats and case-

ine and specific gravity. She takes special nterest in "ripening" and is posted in the most approved methods of sterilizing milk. She weighs things and conducts experiments in a matter of fact way, and with an owi-like gravity that would have sent old Herrick or Sir John Suckling to the

What has the world gained by this change of conditions? Very little. Perhaps more fat globules are taken out of the lacteal fluid, but there is more skim milk in the land. And in the banishment of the Phythies and Clorindas of yore and the pastoral charm that surrounded them, just for the sake of getting a few more poun's of butter, science has made but a sorry victory after all-

#### MISSOURI'S LEAD AND ZINC.

Since the election there has been quite a revival in the lead industry in Missouri which has been languishing for some time by reason of the harmful effects of Demo ratio tariff tinkering. Prices have advanced, and in many parts of the mining district new mines are being opened and better times are being anticipated for this most important industry. According to the report of the state mine inspector for the year ending June 30, 1896, the output of lead ore in the state was 131,000,000 pounds in round numbers, an increase over the previous year of a little over 7,000,000 pounds. The average price was \$30.53 per ton, and its cash value was nearly \$2,000,000. In the output of zinc ore there was con siderable falling off as compared with the previous year. The amount mined was 185,508,000 pounds, as against 202,588,000 pounds, a decrease of more than 17,009,000 pounds. This decrease, however, was somewhat compensated for by better prices, the average price for the present year being \$19.75 per ton; in 1895 it was \$16.86. The money value of the zinc ord mined for the fiscal year was \$1,521,836.

There are eight countles in Missouri in which mining for lead and zine is prose cuted. During the year 45 shafts were worked, in which nearly 5,000 men found employment. Thirty-two accidents occurred during the year, of which thirteen were fatal. For each life lost an average of 12,173 tons of ore was mined.

With the great revival of industry already begun, and which bids fair to increase at rapid rates, there is no doubt but the zinc and lead industry of Missouri will keep pace with the improvement in other lines, and that the state will reap great benefit from it.

#### WORKS OF ART.

It was a common remark in the cam paign just closed that the portraits of Mc-Kinley and Hobart so freely scattered over the country were the handsome things of the kind ever put out in a politcall contest. As a matter of fact they were kenuine works of art and fitted for display alongside of high priced engravings to be found in homes and galleries. This will not be so surprising when it is learned that Chairman Mark Hanna pald William Edgar Marshal \$28,000 for the original engraved plates from which the pictures were printed. So cheap did they become by enormous multiplication, however, that the cost to the national committee was but a few cents for each of the portraits given down from the parlor windows and laid them away because they believed them to be unusually fine will be glad to know that their judgment was not at fault and that they possess something which is entitled to be called fine art in the way of line engraving.

# EDITORIAL NOTES.

Another of those "pure accidents" happened on the football field Saturday. A young man was killed in a game at Chicaro.

The Hermit islands seem to be in about the same condition as the American summer resorts. It will have to be admitted that Mr.

Hanna is not in the same class with Chauncey Depew as a festal board orator. Somehow a busy and cheerful country is not paying much attention to Deacon Henry Watterson's suggestion that it go into sackcloth and ashes January 8.

It seems that among his other numerou crimes Mark Hanna is guilty of murder. A Sheboygan girl agreed to marry her sweetheart if Bryan was elected. When the result was known she declared the engagement was at an end, and her disconbullet through his heart. Hanna ought to be arrested.

A Pennsylvania man who broke into a house and left the print of his teeth in a pumpkin pie has been arrested for burglary. The procession of patriots who are trying to break into the public pantry after ple should take warning.

Rallway traffice is becoming beavier, and the spirits of railroad men correspondingly

An exchange wants Mr. Bryan to go starring in "East Lynne." Mr. Bryan will soorn the proposition. He has no use for the photocratic East. If he stars in any kind of Lynne it will be West Lynne.

A horse sold last week for \$19,000. Will comeone who insists that the bicycle has demonetized the horse mention a wheel that sells for \$19,000?

A Chicago man tried to rob the lawyer who was defending him. This novel attempt to reverse the customary practice, however, did not succeed.

Mrs. Bryan will write Mr. Bryan's blography. Mr. Bryan would have written it himself but he couldn't think of writing an autobiography when he autobetalking.

Before returning to Spain General Weyler might visit the United States and take a look through our packing houses.

Mr. Reed advised the Duluth board of trade to fact like business men, without recard to politics," That's precisely what the country d)d on the 3d inst.

It being definitely decided that Wyoming and South Dakota went for Bryan, the results of the late election may be summarized this: McKinley carried twentythree states with 272 electoral votes and Bryan carried twenty-two states with 175 electoral votes. McKinley's majority in the electoral college is ninety-seven, but his popular majority about a million. There is many times more population, wealth, enterprise, intelligence and general advancement in the McKinley states than in the Bryan states. And yet Chairman Jones says the result was virtually a victory for the doctrines Bryan represented!

The commanders in the Cuban conflict might get some valuable pointers by coming over and witnessing our Thanksgiving football games, Prince Elsmarck seems to be growing

garrulous in his old age. He is gossiping away like a village housewife, Spain is now pursuing the Cuban war

with the same kind of feeling that makes a gambler stick to the game after heavy ceses. She wants to get her money back

Secretary Morton is right. The American farmers are not beggars. It is the tramps and officeseekers who do the begging in this country. The day of small things has dawned in

Kentucky. On the heels of that McKinley majority a baby has arrived which weight two and a half pounds.

#### MISSOURI POINTS.

The people of Missouri apparently concur, without a single dissenting voice, in the decision of the supreme court that the of the lamented Major Edwards shall be state librarian.

Discoveries in Adair county have led to the belief that the territory in that vicin-ity is underlaid with veins of what is comnercially known as mustard clay. A rep-esentative of an extensive pickling estabshment is investigating the matte a view to utilizing the clay if the develpments are satisfactory.

Senator Foraker, of Ohio, has bought a residence in Kirksville and will at once equip it with modern improvements, pretratory to its occupancy by Mrs. Foraker who is to make an extended stay in Kirks. The while a member of the family is undergoing treatment at an infirmary there

"Progressive crokingle and portrait contests" are among the prevalent amusement fads among the "nice" people in Lamar.

A vitascope and dog show have been baring public attention with Sam Cook's beom for the Democratic gubernatorial comination in 1960 as objects of special inerest and admiration in Mexico the last few days. . . . "Uncle" Martin Rice, who resides near

Lone Jack, and has passed the age of four score years and ten, claims and is undoubtdly entitled to the decidedly unique distinction of having served as judge at the election of more than half of the presidents of the United States. Howard county's quail crop this year

beats the record for at least a decade and all local indications points to the probability, furthermore, that an adequate supply of the necessary toast is within easy

The Lexington News volunteers a bit f valuable advice to President-elect Mc-Kinley anent the cabinet problem to the effect that Captain H. C. Demuth, who handled Uncle Sam's mails at Sedalla for fifteen years, would make a capable and satisfactory postmaster general. This ought to measurably relieve the strain on ought to measurably reme the major's mind.

In one respect, at least, sad to say, the 'campaign of education" has been a total failure. Fully as many of Missouri's other-wise charming young women spell it Mae as heretofore.

covernor of Missourl issued his proclamation setting apart a day for thanksgiving he named December 4 as the date. Having apparently given up all hope of

Fifty years ago last week, when the

being able to keep from freezing on the supply of fuel furnished by delinquent subscribers, the editor of the Steelville Mirror is now offering to swap swarms of Italian bees for cord wood. If there yet remains the least, lingering estige of doubt as to the beneficent resuits of the great Republican victory, let

it dissolve and disappear forever when confronted with these unanswerable sta-tistics given to the world by the Big Bend correspondent of the Crawford County Mirror, Sergeant-at-Arms Ben Russell's "John Wood has killed three wild paper: turkeys, Peter Leedy has sold his hogs, Wash Hendricks has found his sow, and your scribe's now has brought up a litter of ten pigs since McKinley's election." The premium list for the fifth annual

meeting of the Missouri State Poultry Association has been issued. The meeting will be held December 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, 4n Columbia, at Music hall. H. J. Waters will deliver the address of welcome, and M. L. Andrews, president of the associa-tion, will respond. Among those on the programme for talks are: Judge C. A. Embry, of Carthage, subject: "The Scrubs Are Going:" J. R. Lampson, of Mexico, "Why I Like the Barred Plymouth Rocks:" J. A. Maxwell, of Fayette, "Poultry in Connection With Other Stock;" Mrs. Em-ma Y. Foster, of Borland, "The Ladies in the Poultry Business." Allen Park will be superintendent and C. A. Embry, of Carthage, and Sharp Butterfield, of Wind-

# BOLD BUCCANEERS.

For the third time in about as many nonths the steamer Dauntless recently evaded the revenue cutters stationed along the coast of Florida and successfully made the voyage from Nassau sound to made the voyage from Massau sound to Cuba, laden with contraband munitions of war. It is intimated that the ocean sen-tries are not as sleepless as they might be. It has even been hinted by the rovern-ment of Spain that the sympathics of the Americans with the revolutionists in Cuba have led them to aid and abet the contra-land business of the Dauntless but this band business of the Dauntless, but this is undoubtedly a clauder, at least when ap-plied to the government ships patrolling the coast of Florida. The annals of sea-faring life disclose that no amount of viglance is sufficient to entirely prevent of lestroy illicit commerce. In all ages pirates and filibusters have roomed the seas, and while it is true they usually came to grief in the end, it is also true that sometimes for months and years they evaded capture

and the pardarms We are reminded by this exploit of the Dauntless of a buccaneer who accom-plished one of the most frightful deeds of his American career in this self-same Nas sau sound, and who for a brief period was the most talked of man upon the American continent. His name was Jean Jacques Tardee, and he immigrated from France to South Carolina in the year 1816. Though a dentist by profession and possessed of many fine accomplishments and a thorough knowledge of language, he yet preferred to grasp at fortune by the most iniquitous means rather than through the steady practice of his profession. His first exploit was in the harber of Charleston. In that was in the harbor of Charleston. In that port was a newly built pilot boat, said to be the finest vessel of her class afloat in American waters, and he conceived the Idea of carrying off this vessel. He cor-rupted the negro crew by promising them their freedom, and one night went aboard when all of the ship's officers were ashore. It was the work of but a few minutes to holst sail and make for the opening in the harbor, and, though the flight was at once discovered, there was no other vessel in the harbor with speed enough to catch the swift sailing pilot boat, and she easily evaded her pursuers. Tardee navigated his prize into the harbor at Havana and easily

sold her upon a forged deed of transfer which he had prepared before leaving The next exploit of this French freebooter was upon a packet ship en route from New Orleans to New York, and while it yielded him no profit it marked him as one of the blackest-hearted murderers the world has ever known. He took passage at New Orleans in company with two Spaniards who were evidently his accomplices. A few days out from port the cap-tain, four of his crew and nine passengers ed suddenly from poison administered in their food, and the only reason the entire number of passengers did not meet the same fale was because from sea sickness they were unable to eat. Arriving in New York the negro cook was tried, convicted and executed for administering the polson, but a year later one of the Spaniard companions of Tardes confessed that it had been the purpose of the Frenchman to kill all of the crew and passengers and make away with the ship, and that it was he

Tardee's last exploit and the one which curred at Nassau sound was an exact

that it was more successful at the outset. In a frame of mind made catholic by chas-In company with his two Spaniards he took passage on the brig Crawford, bound from ew Orleans to the Chesapeake. En route North the brig put in at Nassau sound to repair some damage she had received in a storm. While at anchor here Tardee ad-ministered poison to all on board with the exception of his Spanish accomplices and the first mate, and all of them died including captain, crew and passengers. Tardee then assumed command of the brig and forced the mate to act as navigating officer. It was not deemed expedient to enter any of the American harbors, as the cargo consisted of merchandise suitable to European markets, it was de-termined to sail for Hamburg. It was found, however, that the remaining water and provisions would be insufficient for a voyage across the Atlantic, and to secure a supply Tardee stood into the Chesa-peake and anchored in Hampton Roads, opposite a small country town and govenment fort. Here the Spanlards were dispatched ashore for supplies, leaving Tardee and the mate alone aboard the ves-sel. His dreadful situation flashed across the mind of the mate; he was now for the last time in sight of his native shores n a few hours he would again be on the lonely waters of the ocean, his compan pirates, and at any hour he might convey to his own lips the cup of death. The vigilance and ready weapons of Tarde forbade the risk of an encounter; the return of the Spaniards would be the signal for the departure of the vessel; another boat containing only a single our was alongside. The Frenchman had retired for a moment to his cabin, and the mate, de-scending to the boat, sculled beyond the reach of the pistols of Tardee, who was soon seen rushing frantically about the deck. Having reached the shore, the mate communicated his story to the command-ant of the fort; the Spaniards were secured in the village and a party of soldiers were dispatched to the brig. Upon the floor of the cabin they found the dead body of the Frenchman, who, in despair at the failure of his plot, had cut his throat from ear to ear. The Spaniards for many years the brig Crawford pursued her peaceful calling along the lantic shores, but ever a reminder of the scenes of horror which had taken place

#### International Bimetallism. From the Chicago Times-Herald.

upon her deck.

Not the least of the duties devolved upon the incoming administration by the St. Louis platform is the settlement, once and all, of international bimetallism. Republican party is pledged to its promotion, and there is no reason why early steps should not be taken to ascertain what can be done, if anything, to bring it about.

Ever since the passage of the Bland-Allison law of 1878 the United States have sought to accomplish this object by means of international conferences or congresses, and three of these have been held, the first in 1878, the second in 1881 and the third in 1892. At all of these the chief commercial nations of the world were represented cial nations of the world were represented and the questions discussed covered every phase of the money question. The last one, which was held at Brussels, in 1892, was called by President Harrison, and twenty countries sent delegates. The Unit-ed States were represented by Senators John P. Jones and William B. Allison, Representative McCreary and Messrs. Henry W. Cannon, E. Benjamin Andrews and Ed-son H. Terrell, all of them conspicuous for their advocacy of bimetallism and for their knowledge of the subject. And yet this conference or congress, like its predecess-ors, falled to reach a conclusion. It adjourned to meet again at the call of the president, but it was never reconvened. After this experience with international congresses it is obvious that it would be futile to try that method again. Nor is it likely that any nation, not even our own would submit to be bound by the conclu sions of such a congress. At the Paris meeting of 1881, for instance, one of the propositions submitted by Mr. Evarts on behalf of the United States and France declared for the coinage of silver at the ratio of 184 to 1, but if it had been adopted it would hardly have received the sanction of our government. This goes to show that some other course should be pursued The subject is in fact diplomatic and in volves the making of treaties. Why should it not then be brought to the attention of foreign governments in an authoritative

way through our representatives abroad? We have tried the how not to do it plan often enough. Why not go directly to the How long would it take our ambassadors at London, Paris and Berlin to ascer-tain whether those governments would agree to a treaty or an arrangement establishing bimetallism? If they would not agree that ends it. If there were a prospect they would agree then the details could be arranged precisely as they are

in all treaties In this way American diplomacy can set-tle a question which has perplexed our statesmen and politicians for the past six-

# England and Armenia.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. By piecemeal Great Britain is furnishing the world with the real reasons why she is not anxious to undertake alone the task of disciplining Turkey. In his Edinburgh address, early last month, Lord Rosebery de-clared that British greed for colonial possessions had rendered peace an imperative necessity for the British government. For twenty years, the Scotch earl declared, Great Britain had been "laying hands with frantic eagerness on every available and desirable tract of territory," and these aggressive tactics had produced their natural fruits. They had aroused the envy of other colonizing nations and they had created an empire so unwieldy as to make it diffi-cult to administer or to defend "until a long period of peace effects its consolidation." This version would have more force if the Salisbury ministry had not just dispatched an Anglo-Egyptian expedition for the reconquest of the Soudan. The St. James' Gazette has lately been

applying itself to the same subject, and, in the view of that organ, British non-in-terference in Turkey is chiefly a matter of shillings and pence. It has discovered that it took \$50,000 Russians and the expend-iture of about \$1,000,000,000 to whip Turkey into subjection eighteen years ago; that the British shipping trade would be completely demoralized in an attempt to trans port an adequate force of redecats promptly to the scene of hostilities; that Russia reculred the service of more draught horses than are available for war purposes in all the British kingdom, and lastly, with Osman Pasha's magnificent struggle at Plevna doubtless in mind, that the Turk is strong in physique and courage. In surveying these facts, the Gazette asks: "Is the British workingman willing to have his tea go up to 3s a pound and his quar-terloaf again to 8d?" It answers its own question by bluntly asserting that "the Armenian workingman would see 29,900,000 philanthropic inhabitants of these islands in the bottom of the deepest Pacific before he would spend \$200,000,600 and give up 50,000 or 60,000 of his young men to death by war." Whether intentionally or not, neither one

of these explanations takes cognizance of another potent factor in the case. Of the subjects of Great Britain in India, 60,000,000 profess the Mahometan faith—nearly twice the entire population of the Ottoman empire-and, as the sultan is the generally empire—and, as the suitan is the generally recognized head of the Moslem world, an attack upon him would probably be the signal for a revolt in India such as would threaten, if it did not destroy, British superhaps, this apprehension more than all else that prevents Great Britain from proceeding to extremitles with Tur-key, and no one is better aware of it than the crafty and crowned butcher who ocuples the Yildiz klock.

The Horrors of Naval Peace. From the New York Press.

Mr. Cleveland reached office in a state of saturation with the vulgar belief that every fault in naval construction was due fraudulent collusion between naval, or a who had given the poison instead of the least bureau, officers and naval contractors. In fect, he was so sure of the fraud that he set busily about finding-where none existed-faults to fit it. Mr. Cleverepetition of the one just related, except | land must, we are sure, be leaving office

His is the only administration which has managed to make a still vexed Bermoothes of the innocuous dry dook and cause the hair of the hardy mariner who whistles to the coalbox and taking off his spectnelss. King Boreas' pipe off Horn or Hatteras to "Bad cess to th' newspa-apers," said Mr. Hennessy, throwing his evening paper into the coalbox and taking off his spectnelss. rise in horrid dread when the shores of the Waliabout loom up on his port quar-ter. The Cleveland art of naval architectare consists in building dry docks that fall in on the navy whenever the navy is lucky enough not to fall into the dry docks.

While the Brooklyn creation exists, and while the author of the Texas lives it is a sheer waste of money to go on with coast defenses. Spanish war vessels are in no toriously chronic need of repair. Why spend 140-pound charges of powder upon hem when they can be lured within reach of the East river destroyer, the patent col-lansible basin abaft the Cob dock? Better than this, if a few Whitney plans can be sneaked into the mold room of the minis ter of marine not one of the new terrors with which be is now designing wholesale Yankeede will ever get more than half way along the track of the Santa Marin. They will find the short route to the In-dies which Columbus vainly sought-through the center of the earth, by Davy Jones' way. "Whitney, aedificavit et dis-sipati sunt," will be the legend on the medal scruck for the destruction of the If such means be not sought the country

is wide open to invasion. Till all the courts, martial and of inquiry, rise there ill not be enough officers to fight the

#### The Indian Famine.

From the New York Tribune. The appalling extent of the famine in India is now disclosed. It prevails in nearly every part of the empire. In the Punjaub, the whole vast triangle of which Lahore, Simia and Delhi are the apices, is destitute, as well as some other districts -say one-half of the province. About the same proportion of the Northwest provinces and Oude is suffering. Of the Central provinces one-fourth is in distress-name-ly, the Nerbudda valley and Raipoor. In Upper Bengal distress bids fair to become serious, especially around Patna and Ragulpore. All Berar is in want. So is Madras north of the Kistna. In Bombay trouble is most threatened in the Central and Southern districts, such as Ahmednug-gur, Kolapoor, Bejapoor, Khandesh and

Belgaum. Upper Burmah is in some dan-ger. Hyderabad, Gwallor, Bhurtpore, Bun-

delkund, and, indeed, most of the native

states, are in a bad way. Some 60,000 per-

sons are now employed on relief works but 60,000,000 need relief.

The trouble has been caused by dry weather. That made the autumn crop a failure, and has prevented fall sowing for the spring crops. There is no prospect of relief, therefore, except from outside, until next fall. At least one-third of the empire is thus affected. In the remainder there is a fair harvest, but not a sufficient surplus to supply the famine-stricken regions. Relief is, therefore, to be got chiefly from America, since this is the country that present most wheat to sell. The work of importing grain will be left. possible, entirely to private trade, and so will the regulation of the market. The government will confine its efforts chiefly employing on public works-such as railroads and canals-as many of the des titute as possible, so that they can earn money with which to buy grain. There are many millions of farm laborers in India. In a season of drouth, like the present, there is no farm work for ther to do, and they would perish like files i some other employment were not provided

There is not as yet any prospect of "corners" in grain being formed, in an unhal-lowed attempt to make extertionate profits out of the distress of the people there should be, the government would probably take a hand in the matter and whether under or above the law, competthe sale of the grain at a fair price. "The welfare of the people is the supreme law," and in such an emergency the British-Indian government would not hesitate so to interpret and apply it.

# A Convenient Forgettery.

From the Chloago Chronicle. John Hardcastle Hall of Mankato and Oshkosh has forgotten who somebody to tell him. One man knows, be cause he trusted him with several thousand dollars, with which John Hardcastle Hall was to run a mill. He falsified the books. ran in debt and then went away and forgot It seems easy, almost idyllic, and any ma with an overdeveloped memory may well

envy him. Hardcastle Hall went to Minneapolis and called on a clergyman, telling him he had forgotten who he was, and asking the rev erend gertleman to help him in the identi-fication. It seemed hardly worth while, all things considered, but as the business of the clergyman is largely to concern him-self with human refuse he endeavored to help the man to a label. Physicians and psychics and newspaper men called on him and flattered his already diseased varity with investigating him. They tunneled in his mentality, so to speak, burrowed in his brain, made excavations in his memory and, no doubt, got up a lot of unsightly material.

One day Hall remembered the name of the man he had wronged and sent him this note: "I am in Mankato and have lost my nemory. Your name came to my mind to may. It seems as if we had been associa-ted together in some way and I have ven-

ured to write to you and see if you can-not establish my identity."

The mun could establish it all right nough and Hall seemed grateful to find cut his name again, but when it came to the depredations committed against the man who had trusted him he forgot againforgot all. Ah, the perfect pulchritude of such a memory! What envy does it not awaken in those who have merely the omeron, everyday memories which so af-

flict suffering mankind!

The canlity of the mind is a recognized henomenon, but it is rare as a white blackbird. There is a good deal more non-sense than marvel about such forgettings and to one sufferer will be found a dozen

# Has Its Uses.

From the Providence Journal. Everything serves a purpose. The apparently fruitless gossip about cabinet appointments gives a passing notoriety to many a man who has never been heard of before outside his own neighborhood, and never will be again.

Mary Has Missed Her Calling. From the Chicago News.

The more one hears of the squabbles of the queens of opera the more one is im-pressed with the idea that Mary Eller Lease has missed her calling.

# Why We're Thankful.

We're thankful-truly thankful-In eighteen ninety-six, That, though we're up Salt river We haven't crossed the Styx: That, though our name is Dennis And we've seen better days, We haven't ewapped our honor For Bryan's silver craze.

We're thankful-very thankful-That labor's recompense, Will be a full-fledged dollar Instead of fifty cents; And that the paltry pension, That's doled out to the vet, Has not depreciated Or been discounted yet.

We're thankful-oh, so thankful-Our feast is not all crow. That, though we've joined Arkansan, We've not loined Mexico. That, though in local matters We're knocked as high as Mars, There's still hope of redemption

And "climbing to the stars." We're thankful-somewhat thankful-That we can truly tell, Although we've made some blunders. We've raised more corn than—well, While we have raised some produce We do not \*ke a bit,

We're glad that "there are others" Who'll send up thanks for it. -A. A. Rowley, in Topeka Mail.

What Philosopher Dooley Says. From the Chicago Post,

"Bad cess to th' newspa-apers," said Mr. "Bad cess to thim, I say. I've been thryin' to come to an undherstandin' iv th' war iv th' Cubians an' all I can make out iv it i that Perfecto Colorado has opened a feed store in Pinareeno del Rio an' th' Spanish governint has borrid sivinty million pezoo toes, which may be worth a dollar apiece or a dhrink an' a hard blied egg at th' inar, an' Gin'nai Weyler is in poorsoot iv th' riblis an' has lost his job an' has got a new one, an' is up a three and has th' oped in th' province iv Colorado Maduro, three fr a quarthrer. I'd have as much enjoyment an' more information r-readin' th' cover iv a cigar box. What th' divvis is it all about, annyhow? Ar-re we goin' to interfere or sint we, I dinnaw."

"Th' Cubian war is not ha-ard to undher-

stand if ye'er acquainted with th' geogra-phy iv th' country an' th' methods iv th combavants," said Mr. Dooley, settling back with his hands folded over his white walks "Gin'ral Weyler an' Gin'ral Macco ar-re two good frinds, like you an' me, Hinnissy. They wint to school together Hinnissy. They wint to school togethe an' married sisters. They'se no hard fee in' between thim. Maceo is stirrin' up throuble fr th' sake iv keepin' his brother-in-law imployed. This like what it was with Mike Dimpacy whin his cousin that was th' loot at Deerin' sthreet was thransferred to th' ya-srds. He begun makin' life a burlen fr th' new five the len f'r th' new loot that was a swede be th name iv Olson. He wint fr'm corner to corner turnin' in fire alarma, he hove bricks through th' station window an' wan night he pushed a chimbley fr'in a roof onto th' Swede man. Afther a while th' main finger downtown says: 'What undber th' sun be come to subdue this turrible man Mike Dimpsey? 'Loot Cullinan is th' on'y man countles. So th' loot was thransferred again an' Dimpsey wint back peacefully peggin' shoes, an' was as ca'm a man as lived in th' disthrict till wan night he quarreled with th' loot over a collender his wife'd borrid an' whaled him with a boot-Jack an' so disgrared th' family that they niver raised their heads again till they moved into th' Eighth wa-ard, where annybody is justified in feelin' proud over his

'So be Weyler an' Maceo. Afther break-"So be Weyler an' Maceo. Afther break-fast Maceo dhropa over to see his brother-in-law, 'How's thricks?' says Weyler, 'Iv-rything's quite,' says Maceo. 'How fares it with you?' 'Th' same as iver,' says Weyler, 'Nothin' goln' on. Mary Ann was askin' afther ye las' night. 'Tis a wondher you widden't come over an' look itt on a ye wudden't come over an' look in on a body.' 'I wud,' says Maceo, 'but th' kid is down with th' whoopin' cough, an' we were thinkin' ye wudden't want to ex-pose little Robert Immitt.' 'Ye'er right.' pose little Robert Immitt.' 'Ye'er right.' says Weyler; 'but it's divilish dull around now. Well, where were we whin ye left off?" he says. 'I'd just blowed a thrain up with dinnymite, an' me thrusty liftinant, Orora Dosaro, had engaged ye'er helper, Castillana Morphino, in a battle an had desthroyed six or sivin gallant solliers. It's yer move, Tim, says Macco. Well, what d'ye say to my comin' across ye in th' mountains an' fallin' on ye with a heavy foorce an' dhrivin' ye with much slaughter to th' woods?' says Weyler. 'That suits me to a turn,' says Macco. 'On'y don't make the repulse too serious, he says. "Th' other day whin ye had me crawlin' on me hands an' knees through a swamp Honoria felt cross about it,' he says. 'I'll make it all right,' says Weyler Call in th' rathporters, he says. 'An' whin they come in he adhresses thim. 'Gintlemin,' he says, 'I hand ye this rayport, but ye must be careful with it. Th' press censor will give ye instituctions not to sind it out iv th' country except through the mails or be telegraph or on a steamer,' he says, 'If I catch anny iv ye swimmin' to Key West with it in ye'er teeth it'lk go hard with ye' he says.
"As for this country interferin', Hinnissy, it might do it in th' inthrests iv

war, but I don't think it will. Ye see, there are dangers in war. Not that I mean people will be kilt. May th' Lord be good to us an' save us fr'm barm, but they'se more people dies iv th' trolley heart an' the marble heart in wan year han cud be slain be rhoomatic guns in a cintury. But think iv th' other horrors iv war! Think iv the mangled securities in Wall sthreet, th' dead an' dyin' debenture bonds, th' cries iv th' tortured sugar thrust. In th' ol' days, whin men shouldhkets an' wint out to fight agin th' tyrant, war was a cake walk. Th' worst that cud happen was that a few hundhered thousand pathrites'd be kilt, hundhered thousand paintries of any the overproduction was always large in that industhry. But suppose whin Thomas Jefferson proposed the Declaration iv Independence, suppose Ben Franklin had got up an said: 'Hould on there! Hould on! I'm long on Diamond. Match'-no, he wasn't such a sucker as that, but-'I'm long on Wistern Union,' d'ye suppose we'd have had a war? Not in wan thousand years. The Continental congress'd stop to think. Before their eyes wud rise up th' horrid spectacle by stocks fallin', th' agony by George Gould an' Russell Sage, th' reoned homes on Fifth avenue th' sufferin' promoters tout Fifth avenue, th' sufferin' promoters tast had got stalled in London with a thrunk full iv unsold goold bricks, th' table upset before th' comealong had the deal with a lock of ca-ards with all the face ca-ards out, an' they'd hesitate. They'd say, Setther bear the burdens we have now than throw civilization back to put prices, an' each iv them'd've sint a private mes-senger to buy stocks an' thin they'd ad-

journ sign dye, ex post facto, in flagranty delictu, as Hogan's boy puts it. "That's th' new idee, Hinnissy, an' I'm not sayin' it's a bad wan, on'y 'tis a mistake to call it pathritism. It ain't. It's keepin' up confidence, which is th' main principle iv enlightened civilization an' gives its name to the popular an' excitin' geme, so-called. They'se wan goold Dimmycrat in th' wa-ard, th' museum people havin' secured him to take th' place iv th' human doughnut nex' week. His name is McCarthy an' he always puts his ar-rm around the glass. He was in yestherdah an' says he: 'I expict McKinley will threat our party right,' he says. 'I suppose he will,' says I, 'if he has to hire a detective agency to find it, I says. 'A man that voted for Pammer ought to paint himself r-red an' wear sleighbells,' I says, 'or he'll get lost in th' hurly-burly iv sordid peo-ple that voted for McKinley or Bryan,' I says. 'But why sh'd he threat ye r-right or anny other way" I says. 'Because we done a duty iv pathritism,' he says. 'I voted for Pammer because I res-garded it as a service to me counthry, he says. 'Ye did not,' says I. 'Ye voted for him because you thought if the kid wint through, th' Grogans 'd pay the interest on their mortgedge with 50-cint dollars, I says, 'Well, he says, 'whin ye come to it, that's pathrit-ism in wan sinse,' he says. 'It may be to you,' says I, 'but to th' Grogans it's 18 quartherly,' I says. I had him there,"

# Felt Aggrieved.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Deacon Stables—"How did you like the new soprano"." Deacon Harnes—"Can't say I just fancied That second selection of hers hurt my

feelings a good deal."

Deacon Stubbs—"What was that?"

Deacon Barnes—"Why, in singin' "He
Giveth His Beloved Sleep," when I've been
sufferin' from insomnia for nigh twenty

#### Years." Getting a Pull on Him.

From the Chicago Tribune.
"I was surprised to learn that the rich Mr. Derrick is about to marry one of the "Mr. Derrick will be surprised, too, when he finds old Garlinghorn trying to use him to lift a mortgage on his downtown prop-

# The Funny Man.

From the Indianapolis Journal.
"It is an awful thing to be married to a funny man," said she, sobbingly.
She had to 6 him to get her some kid curiers while he was downtown, and he had sent her nome a peck of sour apples.

### The Old-Fashioned Thanksgiving. From the Indianapolis Journal. He sighed. "There is no more of the old-fashioned Thanksgiving spirit," said be.

"Never mind, grandpa," said the irrever-ent youth with the shock of hair; "I'll see you get your Jamaica rum, all right. all right."